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Letter dated 21 October 2016 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the national plan of China for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (see annex).*

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13.

(*Signed*) **Liu** Jieyi
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the
People's Republic of China to the United Nations

* The annex is being circulated in the languages of submission only.

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Annex to the letter dated 21 October 2016 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese and English]

China's National Plan for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

September 2016

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Foreword

The United Nations Sustainable Development Summit was successfully held in September 2015. The Summit adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which points out the direction and provides the blueprint for national development of all countries and international development cooperation in the next 15 years.

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the central task in the international development endeavour. While facing a sluggish world economic recovery, widening development gap between the North and the South, the international community is also confronted with challenges like refugee crisis, terrorism, public health threats and the climate change. All countries should work together to match words with deeds and translate commitment into reality by earnestly implementing the 2030 Agenda, jointly embarking on the path of equitable, open, all-round, innovation-driven and sustainable development and improving the well-being of mankind.

As the largest developing country in the world, China has always given top priority to development. China attaches great importance to the 2030 Agenda. The 13th Five-Year Plan was reviewed and approved by the Fourth Session of the 12th National People's Congress in March 2016, linking the 2030 Agenda with domestic mid-and-long term development strategies. Right now, implementation of the 2030 Agenda is in full swing in China.

To guide and advance the implementation efforts, China formulates this *China's National Plan for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (hereinafter referred to as *National Plan*). Drawing on the achievements and experience of China's development, the National Plan analyses challenges and opportunities in implementing the 2030 agenda, lays out the guiding thoughts, general principles and approaches for the implementation, as well as specific plans for the implementation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and 169 targets. The National Plan will be updated in light of the developments in due course.

In the coming years, China will earnestly fulfil the tasks in the National Plan under the guidance of the people-centred development concept featuring innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development. It will work with other countries in seeking mutual benefit, win-win cooperation and common development and make unremitting efforts for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and realization of the dreams of people across the world.

I. Achievements and experience in China's implementation of the Millennium Development Goals

A. Major achievements

The Third Plenary Session of the 11th the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee in December 1978 opened a new historic period of reform and opening-up, which was a monumental strategic choice that has shaped contemporary

China, an inexhaustible source of vitality for national development and progress, and the only path toward socialism with Chinese characteristics and rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Reform and opening-up has transformed China from a highly centrally-planned economy to a dynamic socialist market economy and from a closed or semi-closed society to an all-round open society. China's comprehensive national strength has reached a new level and its people are generally living in a moderately well-off society. During the great endeavour of reform and opening-up, China has made remarkable progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in the first 15 years of the new century.

- With its fast growing economy and outstanding achievements in agriculture and poverty reduction, China's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) had increased from RMB 10 trillion in 2000 to 68.55 trillion in 2015, making it the second largest economy in the world since 2010. Production of major agricultural products such as grains, vegetables and meat grew steadily with enhanced comprehensive agricultural productivity. China's population living in poverty dropped from 689 million in 1990 to 57 million in 2015, making a great contribution to the global cause of poverty reduction.

- Tremendous social progress has been achieved. The nine-year free compulsory education has been universalized and illiteracy rate had dropped from 6.7% in 2000 to 4.1% in 2014. Steady job growth had been achieved with altogether 137 million new jobs created in urban areas from 2003 to 2014. Under the leadership of the government and with the participation of social sectors, China has gradually developed a comprehensive social security and assistance system. By 2015, more than 500 million urban and rural residents had been covered by basic pension insurance. The under-five child mortality rate went down from 61.0 per thousand in 1991 to 10.7 per thousand in 2015, and the maternal mortality rate had reduced from 88.8 per 100,000 in 1990 to 20.1 per 100,000 in 2015. Notable progress has been made in curbing epidemic diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

- Positive results have been achieved in terms of environmental protection and addressing the climate change. Compared with that of 2005, China's carbon dioxide emission per GDP unit decreased by 33.8% in 2014; the proportion of non-fossil fuels in overall primary energy use had reached 11.2%; per GDP unit consumption of major resource products like oil, coal and water had also been cut dramatically; forest coverage had expanded by 32.78 million hectares, and forest reserves had increased by 2.681 billion cubic meters from that of 2005, achieving "zero growth" in land desertification ahead of schedule.

- South-South cooperation has been promoted. China offers assistance within its capacity to over 120 developing countries to help them achieve the MDGs. Since 1 January 2015, China has officially granted zero-tariff treatment to 97% of the taxable items from least developed countries with diplomatic relations with China. China has, for six times, cancelled unconditionally the due government zero-interest loans totalling RMB 30 billion for heavily indebted poor countries and least developed countries.

B. Development experience

China's experience in achieving the MDGs can be summed up as follows:

- Taking development as the top priority and consistently introducing new development thoughts and concepts. The Chinese government considers development as the key to address all major issues of the country. In light of the domestic and international conditions, the Chinese government and people have deepened their understanding of the nature of development, developed the Scientific Outlook on Development, set the ambitious goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and firmly established the development concept featuring innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development. China has made the overall plans of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and promoting all-round economic, political, cultural, social, and ecological progress.

- Formulating and implementing mid- and long-term national development strategies and integrating the MDGs into national planning. The Chinese government formulates five-year national plans according to the needs of economic and social development in different periods and mobilizes all kinds of resources for the implementation of these plans. In addition, China has also made a range of specific plans to effectively promote the development of relevant sectors, including the *Outline for Development-oriented Poverty Reduction for China's Rural Areas (2011-2020)*, *Outline on Mid-and-Long-Term Food Security in China (2008-2020)*, *Outline on Mid-and-Long-Term Educational Reform and Development Plan in China (2010-2020)*, and *Twelfth Five-Year Plan for Health Sector Development*.

- Letting the market play its due role and properly handling the relationship between the government and the market. The socialist market economy has inspired the vitality in labour, knowledge, technology, managerial expertise and capital, propelled the sustained, rapid and sound growth of the Chinese economy and provided guarantee for the implementation of the MDGs. Regarding effective government administration as the intrinsic requirement for giving play to the advantages of the socialist market economy, China has deepened the reform of the administrative system, exercised government administration in an innovative way and built a law-based, innovative, clean and service-oriented government to make the fruits of development more fairly shared by all.

- Setting up a sound system of laws and regulations and mobilizing all sectors of the society. The Chinese government has successively promulgated or amended the *Compulsory Education Law*, *the Law on Protection of Women's Rights and Interests*, *the Employment Promotion Law*, *the Labor Contract Law*, and *the Environmental Protection Law* to provide sound legal guarantee for the implementation of the MDGs. The government has also engaged all social actors in the implementation efforts through active guidance, multi-party cooperation, publicity and other means. At the same time, non-governmental groups are also involved in a bottom-up manner to achieve goals such as eradicating poverty and hunger and advancing environmental protection.

- Launching pilot zones and experimental projects and promoting successful models nationwide incrementally. Pilot zones and experimental projects constitute an important institutional innovation in China's reform and opening-up process. To achieve MDGs and sustainable development, China has launched a series of experimental programs in economic, social and environmental protection fields. For example, it has set up the China (Shanghai) Pilot free trade zone, sustainable development experimental zones and 42 low-carbon pilot provinces, autonomous regions and cities, with the aim of producing duplicable and scalable models for nationwide development.

- Strengthening international cooperation and promoting mutual exchange of development experience. The Chinese government has always implemented the MDGs with an open-minded and win-win attitude. Over the past 15 years, it has strengthened in-depth, wide-ranging and multi-form exchanges and cooperation with foreign government agencies, international organizations, businesses, research and consultative institutions and civil society organizations, in order to share experiences and lessons with each other and jointly promote the realization of the MDGs.

China's MDGs achievements have not only advanced domestic development in an all-round way, but also made remarkable contribution to international development cooperation and global progress in MDGs. China's successful practices have boosted the Chinese government and people's confidence and determination in pursuit of socialism with Chinese characteristics and provided valuable experience for other developing countries to step up all-round development and find a development path suitable to their own national conditions. It has been widely acclaimed by the international community, especially other developing countries.

II. Opportunities and challenges in China's implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

As the world's largest developing country, China faces both rare opportunities and daunting challenges in implementing the 2030 Agenda.

At the international level, peace and development remain the prevailing theme of our time. Greater interconnectivity and interdependence among countries have reinforced the awareness of a community of shared destiny. We are now at the threshold of a new round of technological and industrial revolutions, when a large number of leading and disruptive new technologies, new tools and new materials emerge, giving a strong boost to the growth of new economy and upgrading of the traditional industries. The North-South cooperation and South-South cooperation have entered a new phase in which emerging economies like China grow rapidly in terms of overall national strength and influence in international affairs, presenting new opportunities for the developing world to fully participate in global governance and international development cooperation.

At the same time, international relations have become increasingly complicated with geopolitical factors getting more prominent, non-traditional security threats such as refugee crisis, terrorism and public health crisis crop up one

after another, casting a long shadow over the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The profound impact of the international financial crisis is still being felt and the world economy has a sluggish recovery with no strong new growth points. As the WTO-led multilateral trade liberalization process remains deadlocked, trade and investment protectionism in various forms resurfaces. Moreover, the global governance system needs to be improved and the voice and representation of developing countries need to be enhanced.

At the domestic level, the national governance capacity has been constantly strengthened in a stable political environment. The 13th Five-Year Plan has introduced the people-centred concept of innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development, providing the theoretical guidance for China's efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda and promote sustainable development. China's mid- to high-speed economic growth and advances in new industrialization, IT application, urbanization and agricultural modernization have laid a solid foundation for its continued progress in the implementation. The targeted supply-side structural reforms, intensified market reforms in the key links and major sectors, reforms in streamlining government functions and administration, delegating power while improving regulation and upgrading government services can unleash tremendous reform and innovation dividends, which will provide a strong driving force for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Moreover, the Chinese government has aligned its mid- and long-term development strategies with the 2030 Agenda and instituted a coordinating mechanism, providing a strong institutional guarantee for the implementation efforts.

Meanwhile, as China's economy enters the new normal, it encounters multiple challenges like change of pace in economic growth, the difficulties associated with structural adjustments, and the transformation of the drivers of growth. Facing considerable pressure in maintaining sustained, stable and healthy growth, China needs to do tremendous work in fighting poverty, narrowing the urban-rural and regional development gaps and improving the ecological environment. The biggest challenges for China in realization of the 2030 Agenda remain the following: how to eradicate poverty, improve people's livelihood, defuse social problems, achieve common prosperity, improve national governance system and capability, and achieve coordinated development among different regions, at all levels and in all fields.

III. Guiding thoughts and general principles for China's implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

A. Guiding thoughts

Keeping in mind both the domestic and international situations, China will implement the comprehensive strategy of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, deepening reform, advancing the law-based governance of China, and strengthening Party self-conduct, seeking coordinated development in the economic, political, cultural, social and ecological fields as well as Party building under the guidance of the development concept featuring innovative, coordinated,

green, open and shared development. The effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda will not only pave the way for China to complete the building of a moderately prosperous society and achieve the "Two Centennial Goals" and national rejuvenation, but also inject strong impetus into international development cooperation and elevate the global development level.

- Innovation-driven development. China will implement the innovation-driven strategy to promote innovations in theory, institution, science and technology and culture to improve the quality and efficiency of development.

- Coordinated development. Coordinated development could be achieved through regional cooperation, urban and rural integration, parallel development of material wealth and spiritual enrichment and integration of economic development with national defence, and synchronized advances will be ensured in new industrialization, IT application, urbanization and agricultural modernization, so as to form a balanced and holistic development structure.

- Green development. China will adhere to the basic national policy of resource conservation and environmental protection, follow a civilized development path that ensures increased levels of production, better living standards, and a sound ecology. China will pursue green development by promoting a green and low-carbon development model and lifestyle, actively addressing the climate change and protecting ecological system.

- Open development. China will adopt an opening-up strategy featuring mutual benefit and win-win results, make great efforts to deepen opening-up, develop a new level of openness within our economy, and promote strategic mutual trust, economic and trade cooperation, and people-to-people exchange, thus realizing win-win cooperation.

- Shared development. Sticking to the principle of development of the people, by the people and for the people, China will focus on equal opportunities, ensure basic needs for all, take targeted efforts to advance people's well-being and let the people have a greater sense of benefit as they contribute to and share in development.

The Chinese government's vision of innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development is consistent with sustainable development, which is the trend of the times, while accommodating the bigger interests of people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships as proposed by the 2030 Agenda. Based on China's national conditions and development experience, these concepts are China's contribution to the universal laws governing social and economic development and will guide China's efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda.

B. General principles

China adheres to following principles in its implementation efforts.

- Principle of Peaceful Development. Countries should safeguard the purposes and principles of the UN Charter through commitment to peaceful coexistence, build a new type of international relations featuring win-win cooperation and

foster peaceful, stable and harmonious regional and international environment for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

- Principle of Win-win Cooperation. Governments, private sectors, civil society and international organizations should foster a sense of community of shared interests and establish an all-round partnership by playing their respective roles in global development cooperation, so as to create synergy. Countries should jointly participate in global development progress and development rules making, and share development gains on an equal footing.

- Principle of Integration and Coordination. It is essential to make development serve the people and put people first. Countries should give priority to poverty eradication and people's livelihood, safeguard social equity and justice and firmly implement the concept of sustainable development, so as to achieve economic, social and environmental development in a balanced way, as well as harmony between individuals and the society and between man and nature.

- Principle of Inclusiveness and Openness. Countries should commit to achieving inclusive economic growth and building an inclusive society, where development gains are shared by all and no one is left behind. Concerted efforts should be made to build an open world economy, promote the reform of international economic governance structure, increase the representation and voice of developing countries in global economic governance, and make the international economic order more fair and equitable for win-win cooperation.

- Principle of Sovereignty and Voluntary Action. Reaffirming that every country has full sovereignty over its own development and implementation of the 2030 Agenda, countries should be encouraged to formulate their domestic development strategies and take measures to implement the 2030 Agenda in accordance with their national conditions and respective characteristics. It is important to respect every country's choice for development path and draw on experience of each other.

- Principle of "Common but Differentiated Responsibilities". The implementation of the 2030 Agenda is a common objective, while the means of implementation should be allowed to be differentiated, due to diversified national conditions and respective capabilities, so that all countries would be able to make their own contributions to the global implementation process.

IV. Overall approaches for China's implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

China will advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in an incremental way through seven approaches, namely, synergy of strategies, institutional guarantee, social mobilization, resource input, risk management, international cooperation, and oversight and review.

A. Synergy of strategies

Synergy of strategies aims at integrating the 2030 Agenda into China's mid-and-long term development strategies and creating synergy and complementarity between international agenda and domestic strategies. The focus in this synergy includes the following three aspects:

First, integrating the 17 SDGs and 169 targets into China's overall development planning and break down, incorporate, or link them the in specialized plans. The Outline of the 13th Five-Year Plan contained a commitment to the "active implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", thus achieving the synergy between the 2030 Agenda and China's mid-and-long term development strategies. Government departments of China have turned the SDGs into specific tasks in the economic, social and environmental fields. In the economic field, for example, the Chinese government has formulated the *National Outline for Innovation-Driven Development Strategy*, the *National Sustainable Agricultural Development Plan (2015-2030)*, and the *National Outline for Information Technology Development Strategy*. In the social field, it has published the *Decision of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and the State Council on Winning the Tough Battle in Poverty Reduction* and the *Healthy China Outline (2030)*. In the environmental field, it has prepared *the China Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Plan of Action (2011-2030)* and *the National Climate Change Program (2014-2020)*.

Second, bringing the development objectives of local governments in line with the 2030 Agenda. Based on the Outline of the 13th Five-Year Plan, the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government in China's mainland have formulated their own five-year plans, and the cities and counties have completed their road maps and annual plans. In this way, the central and local governments have created synergy for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Third, pushing multilateral mechanisms to formulate action plan for the 2030 Agenda to create synergy at international level. China played a leading role in urging the G20 to draw up action plan on implementation of the 2030 Agenda, while advancing the "Belt and Road" Initiative in a way that will facilitate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in countries along the two routes, and supporting the efforts by regional commissions and specialized agencies of the United Nations to formulate actions plans for the goals and targets that fall within their respective regions or fields.

B. Institutional guarantee

Institutional guarantee refers to the institutions, mechanisms and policies that will support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and it mainly includes the following four aspects:

First, promoting targeted reforms to establish an institutional framework for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Guided by the overarching goal of advancing socialism with Chinese characteristics and promoting the modernization

of the national governance system and capacity, the Chinese government will step up the improvement of institutions and systems to ensure that the market plays the decisive role in resource allocation and the government better plays its role, and remove all institutional barriers to scientific development, so as to provide institutional impetus for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. China will also advance the construction of innovation demonstration zones for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda to accumulate best practices.

Second, improving the rule of law to provide legal guarantee for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. China will step up the legislative work to improve the socialist market economic system, develop socialist democratic political system, foster advanced socialist culture, innovate on social governance, safeguard citizens' rights and enhance people's livelihood, safeguard national security, protect the eco-environment and improve government functions. It will also take targeted efforts to build a comprehensive, scientific, effective and law-based government administration system.

Third, scientific policy-making to provide policy guarantee for the 2030 Agenda. Keeping in mind the goals of the 2030 Agenda, the Chinese government will establish a comprehensive policy system, which is led by national policies and supported by specialized policies and local policies, with emphasis on the following ten aspects: eliminating poverty and hunger, maintaining economic growth, advancing industrialization, improving social security and social services, safeguarding equity and justice, strengthening environmental protection, addressing the climate change, enhancing energy and resource efficiency, improving national governance and promoting international cooperation.

Fourth, clarifying government responsibilities by holding governments at all levels accountable. China will not only enhance the horizontal cross-region and inter-agency coordination, but also establish a vertical implementation mechanism linking the central, local and grassroots levels. China's domestic inter-agency coordination mechanism comprised of 43 government departments has been established for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and its local governments will set up corresponding working mechanisms to ensure smooth implementation.

C. Social mobilization

The general public's understanding, recognition and participation is key to consistent and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The emphasis will be placed on the following three aspects:

First, enhancing the sense of responsibility in participating in the implementation. Adhering to the principle of putting people first, China will implement the 2030 Agenda by the people and for the people. China will help its people fully appreciate the personal and public interests in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and enhance their initiative and sense of responsibility in the implementation.

Second, extensive use of the media for social mobilization. China will make the 2030 Agenda more accessible to the general public and create a good environment for the implementation via newspapers, magazines, radio, TV and

internet, as well as publicity campaigns in the form of feature program, publicity week on sustainable development, interview, expert interpretation, knowledge quiz, etc.

Third, promoting public participation. China will engage non-governmental groups, the private sector and individuals especially the youth in training courses, networking and management activities related to the 2030 Agenda, to help them realize the importance of coordinated economic, social and environmental development and build a broad-based social consensus on the 2030 Agenda. Governments at all levels will play their due role in coordination, mobilization, implementation and supervision to form the social synergy for the Agenda.

D. Resource input

Resource input aims at fully utilizing the domestic and international markets and resources and giving full play to the institutional and market advantages in the implementation efforts. The focus is placed on the following three aspects.

First, focusing on fiscal, taxation and financial reforms and rationally setting aside and guaranteeing government funds for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. China will establish a financial system with rational division of labour and complementarities among different financial sectors such as the commercial, development-oriented, policy-oriented and the cooperative, while guiding the financial industry to better serve sustainable development and developing inclusive finance.

Second, innovating in cooperation models. China will promote cooperation between the government and the social capital, and mobilize and guide social resources into sustainable development by improving laws and regulations, giving preferential policies, improving government services, and strengthening publicity work and guidance.

Third, strengthening international cooperation and exchanges. With an open and inclusive attitude, China welcomes advanced development concepts, technological expertise and quality resources from other countries for its sustainable development.

E. Risk management

Despite being the world's second largest economy and with a modest level of GNI per capita, China is still facing daunting development tasks and its development is far from balanced between different regions and rural and urban areas. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda is a long-term, arduous task, requiring sound risk management mechanisms and capabilities. Targeted efforts are needed in the following four aspects:

First, maintaining economic growth. China will continue its commitment to the general principle of making progress while working to keep performance stable, deepen reform and opening up, advance the supply-side structural reform, implement the innovation-driven strategy, actively promote mass entrepreneurship

and innovation, cultivate new momentum and ensure sustained, healthy and stable economic growth, so as to provide a solid economic foundation for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Second, improving the quality of people's lives. China has taken targeted measures to alleviate and eliminate poverty and speed up the development of poverty-stricken areas. Efforts will be made to achieve high-quality employment and enhance public service capabilities for employment and entrepreneurship. Public goods and services will be increased, and improvement will be made to the public services system, covering employment, education, social security and health care. The income distribution system will be optimized to ensure that the gains from implementation of the 2030 Agenda are fairly shared by all.

Third, focusing on balanced and coordinated development in the three major areas of economic growth, social progress and environmental protection. Public awareness should be raised concerning ecological conservation featuring respect for, conformity with and protection of nature. It is imperative to step up environmental protection efforts, focus on improving environmental quality, adopt the strictest environmental protection regime, promote comprehensive prevention and control of air, water and soil pollution, form a system of integrated environmental governance by governments, enterprises and the public, and achieve overall improvement of the environmental quality. Efforts should be made to strengthen the protection and recovery of natural ecological system, and build protective barriers for eco-security.

Fourth, advancing the modernization of the national governance system and governance capacity. Efforts will be made to establish fundamental institutions for various sectors, improve people's democracy, achieve law-based government administration and increase judicial credibility. Human rights and intellectual property rights will be effectively protected. A new pattern of open economic system has basically taken shape. The modern military system with Chinese characteristics will be improved and the Party building will be further institutionalized.

F. International cooperation

The 2030 Agenda has accommodated the common interests of the international community to the largest extent possible and therefore is universally applicable. China will join the international community in deepening international development cooperation for effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Focus will be placed on the following four aspects:

First, acknowledging diversities in nature, culture and national conditions, China respects the right of other countries to choose their independent development path and advocates increased exchanges and mutual learning among national governments, social organizations and stakeholders in the implementation efforts according to the Principle of "Common but Differentiated Responsibilities".

Second, working towards a more equitable and balanced global partnership for development. The international community should maintain North-South cooperation as the main channel for development cooperation. Developed countries should honour their Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments in a

timely and adequate manner, scale up their support for developing countries. It is important to give full play to technology promotion mechanism, including by way of setting up technology banks, to help promote technology development of developing countries and the transfer, spread and promotion of environment-friendly technology to developing countries.

Third, deeper involvement in South-South cooperation. China will fulfil its international obligations by providing more public goods for global development and promoting a greater role of the Assistance Fund for South-South Cooperation, China-UN Peace and Development Fund, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and New Development Bank in helping other developing countries implement the 2030 Agenda. China will also continue to advance the "Belt and Road" Initiative and international cooperation in industrial capacity to achieve greater complementarity.

Fourth, prudently promoting triangular cooperation. While fully respecting the will of recipient countries, China will work with other multilateral and bilateral assistance providers to prudently promote triangular cooperation for greater complementarity, diversified assistance methods, and improved assistance results. We will encourage the private sector, civil society, philanthropic groups and other stakeholders to play a bigger role.

G. Oversight and review

Oversight and review is used to assess achievements, challenges and inadequacies in the process of implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in order to optimize policy options and summarize best practices. Targeted efforts will be made in the following three aspects:

First, China will conduct reviews of its implementation efforts simultaneously with annual assessment of the progress in the 13th Five-Year Plan and corresponding work plans in specific sectors. The inter-agency mechanism has assigned the 169 targets of the 2030 Agenda to specific government agencies, ensuring full accountability for every review task.

Second, China will actively participate in follow-up reviews at the international and regional levels. China supports the central role of the UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and will assist it in the regular reviews of global implementation progress. China will also use the forum as a platform to strengthen exchanges with other countries and solicit opinions and suggestions. China welcomes enhanced regional cooperation and the positive contributions of the United Nations' regional commissions and specialized agencies.

Third, China will strengthen cooperation with the United Nations System in China and other international organizations by organizing workshops and compiling and releasing regular reports on China's implementation of the 2030 Agenda to fully review the progress in implementation of all the Sustainable Development Goals in China.

V. Implementation plan for the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	By 2020, ensure all the rural population living under China's current poverty line, or over 50 million people, are lifted out of poverty, achieve poverty alleviation in all poor counties and solve the overall regional poverty issues.
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	By 2020, eradicate poverty for all by taking categorized and targeted alleviation measures for rural population living in poverty, under the guidance of accurate identification of poverty, good project arrangements, targeted fund usage, precise measures for households, designated staff to villages, and refined achievement assessment.
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	By 2020, establish and improve a more equitable and sustainable social protection system by improving the social insurance system and basically ensuring universal social protection coverage for eligible citizens.
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	By 2020, enact and improve laws, regulations and policies to protect women's rights to equally participate in economic development, ensure women's equal access to economic resources and effective services, and ensure that women enjoy equal rights as men in terms of contracted rural land use, use of rural housing land, and right to distribution of collective income. By 2020, make microfinance fully accessible to eligible poor households with effective loan demands and, on a trial basis, give collective equity compensation to original residents in poverty-stricken areas whose collective land has been used for development of hydropower or mineral resources.
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	By prevention and integrating the prevention, resistance and relief efforts, strengthen overall capability to prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters including meteorological, flood, drought, earthquake, geological and maritime ones.
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	Deliver on the pledge of the Assistance Fund for South-South Cooperation and substantive initiatives including that of the "Six 100s" projects announced by President Xi Jinping during the United Nation's Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, help other developing countries to develop economies, improve people's well-being and eliminate poverty, and push international cooperation on poverty reduction to a broader scope, higher level and greater depth.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	Share and spread China's concepts, experience and practices on poverty reduction via such platforms as the High-Level Forum on Poverty Reduction and Development, the China-ASEAN Forum on Social Development and Poverty Reduction, and the China-Africa Poverty Reduction and Development Conference, which is a subforum of FOCAC, and explore how to channel more investment into poverty reduction.
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	By 2020, maintain national grain production at above 600 billion kilograms, ensure ample supplies of wheat, grain, edible oil, meat, egg, milk, fruit, vegetable and tea, and ensure at least 97 per cent of qualification rate in safety of major agricultural products. Strengthen the food security mechanism for needy groups, ensuring year-round safe, nutritious and ample food supply for all.
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	By 2020, realize per capita annual grain consumption of 200 kilograms and that of edible oil 15 kilograms; keep the rate of stunting in children under 5 years of age below 7 per cent and underweight rate below 5 per cent; launch nutrition improvement projects for children in poverty-stricken areas, conduct publicity and education campaigns on health and nutrition knowledge, and provide nutrition guidance and intervention for groups such as adolescent girls, and pregnant, lactating and elderly women.
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	By 2020, improve technologies, equipment and IT application in agriculture to increase agricultural productivity; implement the policy of strengthening agriculture, benefiting farmers, enriching rural areas, and achieving sustainable agricultural development. Financial institutions like the banks will increase loans to farmers and agricultural business entities. By 2020, ensure sustained growth in agriculture-related loans every year and realize basic financial services for all administrative villages while conditions permitted.
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	Implement the National Plan for Sustainable Agricultural Development (2015-2030). By 2020, ensure early positive results in sustainable agricultural development. By 2030, achieve notable progress in sustainable agricultural development and establish a new model of sustainable agricultural development featuring adequate supplies, high resource efficiency, fertile farmlands, stable ecosystem, prosperous rural households, and pastoral beauty. Vigorously promote eco-friendly agriculture by promoting zero growth in fertilizers and pesticides. Launch circular agriculture demonstration projects and set up pilot zones of sustainable agricultural development.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	By 2020, set up a national system for germplasm collection, conservation and research, build national breeding bases in Hainan, Gansu, and Sichuan, and 100 regional bases for improved variety breeding. Plan and set up biological resource repositories, conservation and breeding bases and gene banks for artificial populations of wildlife. By 2020, establish a stockpiling system for tree seeds, with a seed reserve of 7 million kilograms and over 95 per cent of qualified rate of seedling quality.
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	By 2022, jointly launch about 10 country programs under the South-South cooperation framework with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, and conduct cooperation with countries and regions along the Belt and Road routes in such areas as crop breeding, animal husbandry, fishery, and processing and trade of agricultural products.
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	Safeguard the multilateral trading system and promote the Doha Round negotiations while opposing trade protectionism and preventing trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets. By 2020, incrementally expand the scope and scale of Green Box subsidies and adjust and improve Yellow Box policies.
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	By 2020, place emphasis on market-oriented reforms and protection of farmers' rights and interests; improve market regulation and market system for agricultural products to prevent severe fluctuations in grain price; and improve food reserve quality and circulation efficiency to ensure food security and safety.
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	By 2020, reduce the nationwide maternal mortality rate to 18 per 100,000 and by 2030, endeavour to reduce the nationwide maternal mortality rate to 12 per 100,000.
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	By 2020, reduce neonatal mortality rate and under-five mortality rate to 7.5 per 1,000 and 9.5 per 1,000 respectively. By 2030, endeavour to keep neonatal mortality rate and under-five mortality under 5 per 1,000 and 6 per 1,000 respectively.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	By 2020, the proportion of people living with HIV/AIDS who are diagnosed and aware of their infection will exceed 90 per cent; the proportion of people living with HIV/AIDS and with treatable conditions who have received anti-virus treatment will exceed 90 per cent; and the treatment success rate for people living with HIV/AIDS who have received anti-virus treatment will exceed 90 per cent. By 2020, the nationwide tuberculosis incidence will drop to 58 per 100,000; malaria will be eradicated, and the prevention rate of maternal-neonatal transmission of hepatitis B will exceed 95 per cent. By 2030, continue to maintain a high rate of hepatitis B vaccination.
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	By 2025, reduce deaths from cardiovascular diseases by 15 per cent, increase the five-year survival rate for cancer victims by 10 per cent, and reduce the under-70 mortality from chronic respiratory diseases by 15 per cent on the basis of that of 2015. By 2030, spread knowledge about psychological well-being and raise public awareness of mental illnesses such as depression and the importance of seeking medical advice. Improve prevention and treatment of common mental disorders.
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	Strictly implement laws and regulations on the management of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; implement strict approval procedures for import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; formulate technical standards such as guidelines on the diagnosis and treatment of alcohol-related disorders; strengthen personnel training, promote rational use of drugs, enhance diagnosis and treatment capabilities and levels, and basically eliminate clinical abuse of narcotic drugs.
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	Improve laws and regulations to accelerate the building of a transport safety system and improve passenger and freight transport safety and quality as well as the management of transport infrastructure projects. Intensify safety supervision over roads, key water areas and ports to prevent occurrence of serious and large-scale accidents. Enhance emergency response capabilities by improving related institutions and personnel training, and strengthening monitoring and control of trunk road networks. Improve universal education and publicity on transport safety.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	Spread scientific knowledge and information about contraception, prenatal and postnatal care, and reproductive health. Provide contraceptives, medical advice, and clinical reproductive techniques to people of childbearing age. Launch publicity, education and intervention campaigns targeted at youth, women of childbearing age and migration population on sexual health, sexual ethics, and sexual safety. By 2020, fully launch the scientific child-rearing and healthy youth development initiative with a 60 per cent profiling rate and 70 per cent satisfaction rate for services regarding child-rearing and adolescent development.
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	By 2020, reduce the proportion of individual medical care spending in total health expenditure to 28 per cent, increase the number of public health staff per 1,000 residents to over 0.83 and the number of general practitioners per 10,000 residents to 2, and implement the contracted family doctor services model. Ensure equality and accessibility of basic health-care services and encourage extensive sources of participation in health-care services. Basically establish a system for comprehensive clinical drug evaluation based on evidence-based medicine and pharmaco-economics.
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Intensify prevention and treatment of pollution from hazardous chemicals and promote the recycling or safe disposal of industrial, agricultural, and household wastes. Reform current environmental governance and establish an emission permit system covering all fixed pollution sources. By 2020, endeavour to establish a national, centralized and real-time environment monitoring system and improve the environmental information disclosure system. Conduct environmental inspection and strengthen environmental law enforcement.
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	By 2020, endeavour to keep tobacco popularity among the people aged over 15 below 25 per cent. Implement the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control to crack down on illicit trade of tobacco products, improve warning messages on cigarette packaging, enhance component testing of tobacco products and information disclosure, intensify supervision over tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship, strictly enforce national taxation and pricing policies, and raise public awareness for tobacco control and the Convention implementation.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	Consistently improve vaccine quality and intensify oversight over vaccine management, transportation, and inoculation. Establish a full production-application traceability mechanism for vaccine to elevate the overall immunization level. Vigorously promote the development of the traditional Chinese medicine and ethno-medicine.
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	Increase the assistance of health and medical care facilities, personnel and professional training for other developing countries, especially to the least developed countries and small island developing countries, and help other developing countries enhance their health financing.
3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	By 2020, ensure that 95 per cent of emergency command health centres in cities are upgraded and that 95 per cent of emergency operation centres for disease control at provincial level are completely built. Strengthen international cooperation and play an active role in preventing major global acute communicable diseases.
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	Universalize nine-year free compulsory education and improve education quality in an all-round way. By 2020, retention rate of students for compulsory education will reach 95 per cent, achieve equitable development of compulsory education at the county level, and improve the fund guarantee system for urban and rural compulsory education. Accelerate narrowing the urban-rural education gap, endeavour to achieve equitable delivery of basic public education services in rural and urban areas, and ensure equal rights of less-privileged groups to compulsory education.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	Expand public and welfare-oriented preschool education resources, promote the development of public kindergartens, and strengthen public welfare-oriented preschool education in rural area. Ensure eligible children in rural area of mid-west China and newly-added eligible children due to the two-child policy attend kindergartens. By 2020, the gross kindergarten attendance rate for the three preschool years will reach 85 per cent. Improve the funding system for preschool education to help the less-privileged, such as children from needy families, orphans and children with disabilities, to gain access to public preschool education. Improve the quality of kindergarten teachers.
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	By 2020, increase the gross enrolment rate for senior high school education to 90 per cent and that for college education to 50 per cent, and double the number of people with college education of 2009. Establish mechanism to ensure synchronized progress in vocational education and socioeconomic development, and allow the standards for offsetting courses in vocational education to keep pace with industrial development. Gradually waive all tuition and miscellaneous fees at schools providing secondary vocational education and make dynamic adjustments of student grant coverage and subsidy levels.
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	Promote work-study integration and school-enterprise cooperation in the cultivation of skilled workers and technical talents, and adopt modern corporate apprenticeship. Advance IT application in education and promote distance education to make high-quality education resources more accessible. Improve the university disciplines and majors to meet the new needs in emerging strategic industries and people's well-being.
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Protect everyone's right including that of vulnerable groups to education, and improve special education. Open special education schools in counties with more than 300,000 residents and gradually ensure 12-year free education for children with disabilities, covering the 9-year compulsory education and the senior high school education.
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	By 2020, further reduce adult illiteracy and prevent new incidence of youth illiteracy. Extend the average years of education received by newly-added workforce to 13.5 years and the average years of education received by the working-age population to 10.8 years.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	Deepen education reforms, improve the quality of education and strengthen school sports and art education. Endeavour to strengthen students' sense of social responsibility, creativity, and practical ability as a priority in national education. Gender equality will be reflected in education and teaching processes in all kinds of schools.
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	Upgrade facilities and equipment of underperforming and boarding schools. By 2020, remarkable progress will be made in the standardization of public schools for urban and rural compulsory education and enhance construction of small-size village schools.
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	Deliver on the pledges made by President Xi Jinping during the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015 of providing 120,000 training opportunities and 150,000 scholarships for other developing countries, and training 500,000 professional technicians for other developing countries by 2020. Offer more consultative and training services on human resources, development planning, and economic policy for other developing countries, especially the least developed countries, small island developing countries, and African countries; and strengthen cooperation and assistance in science and technology education.
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	Continue to provide short-term training courses for other developing countries, and take into account the needs of the least developed countries and small island countries for teacher training while making plans for training courses and recruitment.
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Adhere to the national policy of gender equality and implement the National Outline for Women's Development and the National Outline for Children's Development. Protect women's and girls' rights to education, labour security, marriage and family, social welfare, health and medical care, and etc. Raise public awareness of gender equality and eradicate all forms of discrimination and prejudice against women and girls.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	Prevent and curb all forms of violence against women and girls; crack down on criminal activities against women and girls, including trafficking and coerced prostitution. Timely handle cases of violation of women's rights and protect the legitimate rights and interests of women and girls.
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	Implement the Marriage Law and related laws and regulations, prohibit child marriage, underage marriage, marriage upon arbitrary decision by any third party, mercenary marriage, and any other acts of interference in the freedom of marriage. Protect women's and girl's rights to life and health.
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	Strengthen women's employment and entrepreneurship capabilities, support women's return to work after giving birth, and encourage employers to help employees balance work and family. Vigorously promote community public service system and develop public childcare services. Advocate family burden-sharing between men and women in light of gender equality.
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	Formulate and improve laws, regulations and policies that promote women's participation in decision making and management. Expand channels of women's participation in decision making and management. Intensify the efforts to cultivate and promote women cadres. Facilitate women cadres in taking the leadership role in important sectors and key posts. Elevate women's role in organizations such as neighbourhood committees and village committees. Encourage the development of women's mutual-aid organizations.
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	Intensify women's and children's health care services by improving services for women's reproductive health, ensuring safe delivery, and offering high-quality family planning services.
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	By 2020, enact and improve laws, regulations and policies that protect women's rights to participate in economic development and equal access to economic resources and services, and ensure that women enjoy equal rights as men in terms of contracted rural land use, use of rural housing land, and right to distribution of collective income.
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	Improve women's technical skills, especially their knowledge about and skills in information and communication technologies. Intensify the efforts to cultivate women's talents.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	Enforce the Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests, the Law on the Protection of Minors, the Marriage Law, and the Anti-Domestic Violence Law to improve the legal system that protects women's and children's rights and interests, and promote empowerment of women and girls.
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Launch the project of consolidating and improving the safety of rural drinking water. By 2020, centralized water supply rate will exceed 85 per cent and tap water coverage rate will exceed 80 per cent in rural areas. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	Work toward full coverage of water hygiene infrastructure. By 2030, complete revamping of rural household toilets and achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all.
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	Implement the Water Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan to increase the proportions of good quality water in key river basins and coastal water areas and qualified treatment of sewage water. Intensify monitoring of key functional water zones and sewage discharge outlets and strengthen categorized and tiered management of functional water zones.
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	Build a water-saving society in an all-round way by enforcing strictest water resources management system, strengthening water demand and water consumption management, and exercising dual control of total volume and intensity of water resource consumption. Establish water efficiency assessment systems such as the water consumption quantity per RMB 10,000 of GDP, and continuously improve water efficiency across all sectors. By 2020, increase the nationwide effective use of irrigation water to above 0.55, and reduce the water consumption per RMB 10,000 of GDP and per RMB 10,000 of industrial added value by 23 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	Improve the water resource management system that combines river basin management and administrative area management, and enhance the role of comprehensive river basin management in water governance.
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Build a national ecological security framework to protect and restore water-related ecosystems by managing the overuse of ground water in some areas. By 2030, endeavour to improve the national overall water quality and generally restore functions of water ecosystems.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	Actively advance South-South Cooperation on water- and environment-related areas, help other developing countries strengthen the capacity building for resource conservation, climate change mitigation and green, low-carbon development, and provide them with assistance and support within China's capacity.
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	Continue to exercise working mechanism that involves water users' participation and support, strengthen and urge the participation of water users and local communities in improving water and sanitation management.
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services. Continue to reform and restructure urban and rural power grids, focusing on upgradation of grids for small towns and rural centres and ensuring full rural power coverage by 2020. Advance welfare-oriented energy policy by accelerating poverty reduction programs through photovoltaic technology and energy development in poverty-stricken areas.
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	By 2030, increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to about 20 per cent. Optimize the energy mix by improving fossil-fuel efficiency and increasing the share of clean energy consumption, so that non-fossil fuels and natural gas become the main energy sources.
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Reform and restructure the energy industry through the development of the Internet of Things, big data, and artificial intelligence. Advance the low-carbon and green urbanization model based on ecological progress and set up a modern energy system. Promote the building of energy management system, measurement system, and online energy consumption monitoring system to review, assess, and increase energy efficiency.
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	More comprehensively and actively engage in bilateral and multilateral cooperation on sustainable energy and strengthen cooperation with the United Nations, International Energy Forum, International Energy Agency, International Renewable Energy Agency to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology as well as to promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	Assist the Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and the Pacific with energy access and provision of sustainable modern energy services. Increase renewable energy production and utilization in developing countries.
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	During the 13th Five-Year Plan period, China will focus on supply-side structural reform to expand effective supply and meet effective demand, accelerate the formation of institutions, mechanisms, and development models that steer the new normal in economic development, and ensure moderate- and high-speed economic growth and moderate- and high-level of production.
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	Fully implement the five priority tasks of cutting overcapacity, reducing excess inventory, deleveraging, lowering costs, and strengthening points of weakness, to promote economic transformation and sustainable development. Implement the Made in China 2025 strategy to promote the manufacturing industry in the direction of advanced, smart, green and service-oriented development, focusing on strengthening capacity for innovation and core competitiveness in key sectors such as new-generation information technology, advanced equipment, new materials and biomedicine.
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	Support the development, transformation, and upgrading of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and promote mass entrepreneurship and innovation. Accelerate the building of incubator bases for small and micro enterprises. Provide intellectual support for the sustainable development of small and micro enterprises and build effective platforms of international cooperation for SMEs.
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	Implement the Ten-Year Framework of Programs on Sustainable Consumption and Production, and improve resource efficiency. By 2020, reduce the ratio of water consumption per RMB 10,000 of GDP by 23 per cent compared with 2015. Continue to improve the environment quality, and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation while maintaining moderate and high-speed economic growth.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Increase labour force participation rate through implementation of the classification policy. Vigorously enforce the Law on Promotion of Employment. Targeted measures have been formulated to promote employment of university graduates, migrant workers, people with disabilities, retired soldiers, women and some other groups. Improve employment and entrepreneurship services and launch a lifelong vocational training initiative.
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Promote employment and entrepreneurship for university graduates and improve professional skills for new-generation migrant workers. By 2020, the gross enrolment rate for senior high schools will reach 90 per cent. Higher education shall be further popularized, with a gross enrolment rate of 50 per cent. Adult illiteracy rate shall be further reduced and the education level of workforce will be elevated.
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	Crack down on illegal and criminal activities such as child labour and forced labour in accordance with law and provide special protection for underage workers aged between 16 and 18. Implement the Action Plan for Fighting Human Trafficking (2013-2020) to prevent and crack down on human trafficking and strengthen accountability for handling cases of child trafficking.
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	Intensify safety monitoring, inspection and enforcement, step up risk-level control and potential risk detection, strengthen supervision over enterprises with high risks of occupational diseases, and conduct safety education campaigns to raise public awareness. By 2020, reduce death tolls of work-related accidents per RMB 100 million of GDP by 30 per cent from that of 2015. Protect workers' legitimate rights and interests such as remuneration, vacation, social security, and etc.
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Improve the policy system that promote growth and employment through tourism, incorporate the development of tourism into national economic and social development planning, and formulate and implement industrial policies that promote sustainable development of tourism.
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	Implement the Plan for Promoting the Development of Financial Inclusion (2016-2020) to establish, by 2020, an inclusive financial services and security system to increase the accessibility of timely, affordable, and convenient financial services for the general public, especially for small and micro enterprises, farmers, urban low-incomers, poor people, people with disabilities and the elderly. By 2020, establish a modern insurance industry that is comprehensive, stable, well-functioning and credible.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	Strengthen economic and trade cooperation with least-developed countries. Promote trade facilitation with countries along the Belt and Road routes, and help the countries improve customs facilities in border and port cities and enhance trade capacity building. Expand the export and import between least developed countries and China.
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	Implement the initiative to promote employment and entrepreneurship for university graduates and the program to improve professional skills for new-generation migrant workers. Provide free vocational training for those from poor families, junior and senior high-school graduates who stop their schooling, migrant workers, the unemployed, workers who have been transferred to other posts, and demobilized military personnel.
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Accelerate the improvement of a safe, efficient, smart, green and interconnected modern network of infrastructure. By 2020, build a comprehensive and well-connected transport network that links the north and south, east and west and more than 50 new civil airports. Accelerate the rail transport networking in cities with more than 3 million residents and increase urban rail mileage by about 3,000 kilometres. Expand the infrastructure coverage of poverty-stricken areas.
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	Implementing the Made in China 2025 strategy, vigorously promote technological transformation and upgrading, transform and upgrade traditional industries, and improve the quality and effectiveness of the manufacturing industry. Advance the Belt and Road Initiative to promote the industrial development of other developing countries, especially least developed countries through international cooperation on production capacity and equipment manufacturing. Jointly promote SME development through building international SME cooperation parks (zones).
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	Accelerate the building of financial infrastructure, improve financial services for key sectors, and diversify financing channels for small and micro enterprises. Implement the Plan for Promoting the Development of Financial Inclusion (2016-2020) to improve financial institutions' penetration, accessibility, and customer satisfaction.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	Upgrade infrastructure such as water conservancy, railway, road, water transportation, civil aviation, general-purpose aviation, pipeline, and postal services. Accelerate the transformation and upgradation of traditional industries, promote a low-carbon pattern in industrial energy consumption, popularize new energy and improve the efficiency of water resource utilization. Establish a mechanism of indexes and constraints on equipment size, technology and technique, energy consumption, environmental protection, quality and safety to eliminate outdated industrial capacity.
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	Implement the National Innovation-Driven Development Strategy Outline to clarify the priorities and direction of innovation-driven strategy and enhance the system capacity for sustained innovation. By 2020, transform China to an innovative country with a national innovation system with Chinese characteristics. By 2030, become a leading innovative country and realize the transformation of driving force for development. Promote the building of high-calibre universities and research institutions, set up a number of national laboratories in key innovation areas, and cultivate more S&T innovation talents. Launch major talent projects to find, train and recruit strategic scientists and leading talents in S&T.
9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	Intensify technical support and assistance to other developing countries within the South-South cooperation framework to help them enhance sustainable infrastructure and disaster-resistance capacity.
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	Deepen international cooperation on industrial capacity and equipment manufacturing, help other developing countries to improve production system building and achieve diversification of industrial production.
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	Proactively promote the development of the information industry by accelerating the application and penetration of high-speed fibre-optic network and wireless broadband network in both urban and rural areas. Strengthen cooperation with least developed countries to assist their development and application of information and communication technology.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	Implement policies that narrow income gaps and substantially increase the income of workers with low-income. Adjust national income distribution through standardized primary distribution and enhanced secondary distribution.
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	Adhere to the concept of shared development. By 2020, make effective institutional arrangements to ensure equal opportunity and basic needs for all. Increase the sense of real benefits of the people through joint efforts and shared development and build a moderately prosperous society for all in an all-round way.
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	Safeguard social equity and justice and protect people's right to equal participation and equal development. Advance scientific and democratic legislation to build a complete legal and regulatory system. Create and improve the institutional environment for fair and healthy competition and equal access to capital and market opportunities. Establish a more equitable and sustainable social protection system that better protect rights and interests of vulnerable social groups such as women, minors, and people with disabilities.
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	Gradually improve a modern taxation system that promotes social equity and justice and inclusive economic growth. Improve the dynamic social protection system that meets people's basic needs. Increase individual income along with economic development and work remuneration along with improvement in labour productivity. Adjust national income distribution through standardized primary distribution and enhanced secondary distribution to narrow the income gap.
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	Strengthen institutional building on prudent macrofinancial management. Reform and improve the financial regulatory framework to keep pace with the development of modern financial markets. Actively participate in rule-making in international prudent macropolicies and reform and implementation of international regulatory regimes.
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	Support developing countries' participation in global economic governance on an equal basis. Actively participate in global supply chains, industrial chains, and value chains, and promote reforms of the international monetary system and financial regulatory system.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	Advance reform of the household registration system, and make basic public services equally accessible to all. Improve the mechanisms that turn rural moving population into urban citizens to encourage more people to merge into the urban life.
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	Continue to advance the multilateral trade negotiation and the coordinated, win-win, and inclusive development of the multilateral trade regime with the aim of building a fair, reasonable and transparent international system of trade rules. Offer zero-tariff treatment to 97 per cent of the tax item products from the least developed countries that had established diplomatic relations with China.
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	Urge developed countries to honour their ODA commitments and scale up their support in terms of capital, technology, and capacity-building for developing countries. Explore new models of foreign aid by providing other developing countries with more training courses and consultations on human resources, development planning and economic policies.
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	Intensify coordination among all parties to improve financial infrastructure and by 2030, reduce the transaction costs of migrant remittances to less than 3 per cent and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	Advance the development of public rental housing. By 2020, generally complete the rebuilding of rundown areas, villages in cities and dilapidated houses. In rural areas, intensify efforts to revamp dilapidated houses and subsidize the maintenance, consolidation and revamping of dilapidated houses of poor farmers.
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	Implement the "public transport first" strategy, improve the barrier-free public transport system, and promote the establishment of sustainable urban transport system. By 2020, basically complete a modern urban public transport system to meet the requirement of a moderately prosperous society.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	Advance people-oriented urbanization and improve city planning, construction and management. By 2020, improve urban planning by building urban clusters, small and medium-sized cities, and small townships, and endeavour to build harmonious, liveable, dynamic, and unique urban areas. Improve the social governance system to achieve good interactions among government administration, social moderation and residents' self-governance.
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	Implement the Law on Protection of Cultural Relics, Law on Intangible Cultural Heritage, Regulations on the Management of Scenic Spots, and Regulations on Museums to ensure basic cultural services for the general public and meet their diverse culture needs by 2030. Improve the protection of intangible cultural heritage and endeavour to organize seminars, workshops, and training courses on intangible cultural heritage for 100,000 person-times by 2020.
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	Reduce disaster impact and offer special protection for affected vulnerable groups in accordance with laws and regulations such as Emergency Response Law, Regulations on Prevention and Control of Geological Disasters, the Meteorology Law, Regulations on Forest Fire Prevention, and Road Traffic Safety Law. Prevent and control floods, and reduce death tolls, number of affected people, and economic losses resulted from floods.
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	Proactively promote greening construction in urban and rural areas by continually increasing per capita green park space. Comprehensively elevate the management level of urban household waste and improve rural household waste treatment. Formulate urban air quality standards to reduce the days of heavy air pollution by 25 per cent in prefecture-level cities and above by 2020.
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	Strictly control the intensity of urban development and reserve adequate green space in urban and rural areas. Promote the construction of green beltways and ecological corridors in urban areas while restoring wetlands, building road traffic systems, and preserving scenic spots. By 2020, the ratio of green space in urban built-up areas will reach 38.9 per cent, with per capita park green space of 14.6 square meters.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	Promote the coordinated development of new urbanization and new countryside and equitable distribution of public resources between urban and rural areas. Make overall plan for the urban and rural infrastructure networks, extend urban public services to rural areas, and gradually unify institutions and harmonize standards for urban and rural public services. During the 13th Five-Year Plan period, encourage rural households with the capability of maintaining stable employment and livelihood in urban areas to settle in urban areas, enjoying equal rights and obligations as urban residents.
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	Improve the housing system, vigorously advance revamping of rundown areas and dilapidated houses. Raise the energy-saving standards for buildings and promote super low and zero energy consumption buildings. Improve the energy-saving capacity for existing buildings and promote green construction materials and prefabrication. Strengthen natural disaster monitoring and early warning systems, as well as disaster-resistance capability of engineering projects. Improve the social mobilization for disaster prevention and reduction and build channel for social participation in disaster prevention and reduction. Promote the building of sponge cities and launch low-carbon pilot zones across provinces, cities, industrial parks, and communities, set up experimental zones for climate change adaption in cities.
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	Support least developed countries in building sustainable infrastructure. Promote technical cooperation with relevant countries on energy-saving buildings, and help them cultivate local technical workers.
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	Preserve the fine Chinese tradition of frugality and advocate sustainable consumption culture. Advance legislation on sustainable consumption and green standards setting. Encourage and guide consumers to make sustainable consumption through pricing, taxation, fees and other means. Vigorously promote sustainable production by adjusting economic structure and transforming development mode.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Control the total volume of energy and resource consumption, optimize the structure of utilization, and substantially increase secondary utilization of energy and resources. Accelerate the establishment of a natural resources property rights system and an assessment and compensation system for ecological damages. Substantially improve energy and resource efficiency. Fully implement the strictest water resource control system to keep the total volume of national water consumption below 700 billion cubic meters by 2030.
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	Substantially reduce per capita food wastes during the process of sales and consumption and food losses during the processes of production, processing, circulation and supply, including post-harvest losses, through policy guidance, technological innovation, and changed consumption models. By 2020, advance the building of smart grain depots to reduce food wastes and losses.
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	Achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, and minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment. Substantially improve the level of green chemical industry technologies.
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	Vigorously promote cyclic economy. Encourage and promote a conservation-oriented consumption pattern. Control the production and release of industrial solid wastes and urban wastes. Substantially reduce waste release through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. Improve the cyclic use of major wastes and reduce dependence on primary resources.
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	Fully enforce the extended producer responsibility system, encourage enterprises to implement the concept of sustainable development in production and management, strengthen green management throughout the product life cycle. Support enterprises' efforts to advance green design, develop green products, and incorporate sustainable information into the report cycle.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	Vigorously improve the government procurement system to fulfil the goals for socioeconomic development. Expand the scope and scale of green procurement. By 2020, build preliminary standards and systems for green government procurement, which is environment-friendly, energy and water efficient, circular, low-carbon and renewable. Implement government procurement policies that promote the development of SMEs, support small and microenterprises' efforts to get government procurement contracts. Strengthen their capacity to engage in government procurement processes.
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	Advance green education, promote the awareness of ecological civilization among the people, and build a resource-efficient and environment-friendly society.
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	Support other developing countries in strengthening scientific and technological capacities and training specialized personnel through South-South Cooperation. Encourage the international community to transfer environment-friendly technologies to developing countries.
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Comprehensively and objectively assess the impacts of sustainable tourism by counting the number of sustainable tourism strategies and policies over a period of time and evaluating their effects, and incorporate sustainable tourism into regional strategic planning for sustainable development.
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies in accordance with national conditions, development levels, and energy consumption demands.
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Actively adapt to climate change and strengthen resistance capacity to climate risks in agriculture, forestry, water resources and other key fields, as well as cities, coastal regions and ecologically vulnerable areas. Gradually establish a forecast, warning, and disaster prevention and reduction system, accelerate the full coverage of meteorological early warnings, and strengthen climate resilience.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Integrate the implementation of "intended nationally determined contributions" into national strategies and plans, formulate the Work Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emission Control during the 13th Five-Year Plan period, and take climate mitigation actions as a driving force for China to shift to a new model of economic growth and consumption pattern and advance environmental protection and ecological progress.
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	Improve education and publicity on climate change mitigation and environmental protection, spread knowledge about climate change and low-carbon development, and encourage public participation in climate actions. Enhance relevant human and institutional capacity on cooperation, exchange and publicity.
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	Urge developed countries to formulate a road map and timetable for the commitment of mobilizing US$ 100 billion annually by 2020 to address the climate-related needs of developing countries and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization.
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	Through China's South-South Cooperation Fund on Climate Change, help least developed countries and small island developing countries to enhance their capacity for climate mitigation, in terms of climate change-related planning and management, focusing on the special needs of women, youth, and local and marginalized communities, and offering them assistance within capacity.
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	Advance joint prevention, joint control and comprehensive management of land and marine pollution. Control and manage pollution in rivers flowing into the sea and at estuaries. Strictly control marine pollution resulted from ships, mariculture, and marine debris. Gradually launch pilot programs to control the total volume of pollution in key waters and expand sea areas with first-grade and second-grade water quality.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	Promote ecosystem-based marine management by strengthening the protection of major typical ecosystems, scientifically drawing a red line on marine ecosystem protection, and improving the network of marine reserves. Establish a nationwide, real-time, online monitoring system for marine environment, and conduct research on marine ecological compensation and indemnity mechanisms.
14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	Take a holistic approach to minimize the area and scope of ocean acidification. Draw up a more effective action plan based on scientific assessments of the impacts of climate change and human activity on marine environment.
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	Improve the protection and management of fishing resources and implement science-based management plans, with the aim of restoring fish stocks in the shortest time, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics. Strictly control fishing intensity, impose moratorium, and make sustainable use of the existing fisheries resources.
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	Work out marine function zoning plans and define the main functions of sea areas. Improve the legal framework for protection of marine ecosystem. Greatly expand coastal and maritime protected areas and increase the national retention rate of natural coastlines. Incorporate preservation of natural coastlines into the performance evaluation system for coastal provincial governments. By 2020, increase the proportion of marine reserves to 5 per cent in sea areas under China's jurisdiction and keep the retention rate of natural coastlines above 35 per cent.
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	Promote the sustainable domestic fishing industry by unveiling the goals and policy measures on fishing boat controls during the 13th Five-Year Plan period and amending the Provisions on the Administration of Fishery Licensing. By 2020, keep the intensity of crackdown on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and prohibit subsidies that contribute to such activities. Gradually reduce fuel subsidies. Targeted support should be given to reduce the number of fishing boats, fishermen quitting fishing, artificial fish reef, maintenance and reconstruction of fishing ports, and standardized reconstruction of ponds. Improve social protection for fishermen, and eradicate poverty among fishermen. Actively participate in World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	Provide aquaculture technology support for least developed countries and small island countries within the South-South Cooperation framework, covering energy saving, emission reduction, recirculating aquaculture, and cage culture emission reduction. Promote South-South Cooperation on sustainable management of fisheries and tourism.
14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	Support the implementation of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, support capacity-building in marine science and technology in small island countries and least developed countries through South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, and deepen cooperation on marine technology, ocean health and marine biodiversity to help these countries to develop marine economy.
14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	Strengthen skill training for fishermen and advance fishery mutual insurance and aquaculture insurance. Provide more and fairer market access for self-employed fishermen by developing new business models like e-commerce.
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans within the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	Maintain ecological water levels in key wetlands and estuaries. Protect and restore the biological systems in wetlands, rivers, and lakes. Establish a protection system for wetlands and a protection and restoration system for degraded wetlands, and promote the rational use of wetlands. Advance the establishment of a legal system for land natural reserves and improve the protective utilization of natural resources including forests. Assess the soundness of rivers and lakes to protect the water ecosystem.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	Launch a large-scale land greening campaign, focus on key forestry projects, improve the protection system for natural forests, comprehensively prohibit commercial cutting of natural forests, and protect and cultivate the forest ecosystem. By 2020, increase the national forest coverage rate to 23.04 per cent and forest reserves to 16.5 billion cubic meters. Advance the conversion of degraded farmlands into forests and grasslands. Explore the establishment of a working mechanism for the government to purchase social services for afforestation and forest preservation.
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	Actively participate in the demonstration projects of zero growth in land deterioration under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. Advance comprehensive management of desertification, rock desertification and soil erosion, prevent desert encroachment, expand the areas where desertification is under sound management, and strengthen ecological protection in desert areas.
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	Comprehensively improve the stability and ecological services function of the natural ecosystem of mountain areas to safeguard eco-security. Build a national germplasm bank of forest resources, facilitating the formation of standardized germplasm preservation systems. Improve forest parks construction and management system, and promote sharing and utilization of forest biodiversity resources.
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	By 2020, build ecological corridors and a biodiversity protection network. Launch major projects of biodiversity protection. Strengthen the construction and management of natural reserves, and intensify the efforts to protect typical ecosystem, species, gene and landscape diversity. Increase investment in ecosystem protection and restoration, and conduct large-scale nationwide survey of species. Establish a national biodiversity monitoring network system.
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	Gradually formulate and improve laws and regulations on the protection of genetic resources and sharing of the benefits, so as to promote appropriate access, fair and equitable sharing and utilization of such resources. Increase investment in the protection of biological genetic resources and participate in international cooperation on access to and utilization of genetic resources.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	Earnestly enforce the Law on the Protection of Wildlife and accelerate improvement of the Lists of Wildlife under Special State Protection. Improve the national wildlife protection network, strengthen import and export management of wildlife, crack down on illegal trade of wildlife products such as ivory. Restore and expand habitats for endangered animals and plants and strengthen international cooperation on wildlife protection.
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	Actively participate in international treaties on preventing the introduction of invasive alien species, improve the list of invasive alien species and relevant risk assessment system. Make biodiversity protection plans covering the construction of national botanical gardens and zoos.
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	Require local governments at all levels to better protect ecological environment and biodiversity according to local conditions and incorporate the protection measures into local mid- and long-term development plans. Conduct basic survey and assessment of biodiversity and build a monitoring network and database for biodiversity. Launch pilot and demonstration projects for biodiversity restoration and protection.
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	Strengthen coordination to increase the funds for infrastructure and capacity-building. Improve the protection and management of natural reserves to achieve sustainable development of the reserves and protect biodiversity.
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	Advance the diversified financing strategy to engage enterprises and the public in a long-term fund management mechanism for forest management. Help other developing countries with technical training to improve utilization of forest resources and forest management within the framework of South-South Cooperation. Provide guidance for Chinese enterprises to engage in overseas sustainable forest management.
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	Strengthen scrutiny of import and export of species restricted in the international trade conventions that China has signed. Strictly manage the permit and certification in line with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Take targeted measures to contain poaching and illicit trade of wildlife. Encourage and guide the development of artificial cultivation of wild plants.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	Maintain a high-handed posture to crack down on severe violent crimes, and, in accordance with law, fight against all criminal activities that threaten the life and security of the people.
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	Fully implement the Outline for Children's Development (2011-2020), while drawing up the Outline (2021-2030). Implement the Law on the Protection of Minors to crack down on illegal and criminal activities against children, such as child labour, forced labour and child trafficking. Improve legal aid for children.
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Deepen judicial reforms to establish a judicial system that is just, effective, and authoritative. Improve the judicial protection of rights and the judicial supervision over government power. Improve judicial division of labour and checks and balances. Improve the rule of law in terms of social governance. Establish a public legal service system that covers both urban and rural areas. Improve the legal aid system and judicial relief system.
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	Strengthen international cooperation on the transfer of sentenced persons, signing of treaties on the transfer of sentenced persons, and strengthen cooperation with relevant countries on crackdown on transnational crimes. Intensify the efforts to pursue fugitives and recover stolen assets, draw up a list for major cases and improve supporting regulations and mechanisms. Take advantage of the role of anti-corruption working groups under bilateral and multilateral mechanisms such as the G20 and APEC to strengthen law enforcement cooperation with key countries and build convenient channels for joint investigation, information sharing, and rapid repatriation.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Strengthen the Communist Party of China (CPC) self-conduct in an all-round way according to Party rules and regulations. Strengthen Party discipline and the responsibility and accountability systems. Make relentless efforts to improve Party conduct, strictly abide by the CPC Central Committee's "eight-point regulation", and rectify the four forms of decadence: formalism, bureaucratism, hedonism, and extravagance. Maintain a high-handed posture against corruption, and establish an effective mechanism to curb corruption. Resolutely correct improper conduct that harms the interests of the general public, and punish corruption without fail. Maintain the pressure and strengthening accountability and enforcement. Strengthen the checks and balances and oversight on the exercise of power, improve inspection tours and on-the-site supervision, and improve oversight within the Party and the national legislation on supervision.
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	By 2020, build a clean, open, effective and credible government ruled by law whose functions are scientifically defined, obligations and powers are conferred according to law, and exercise of power is based on law.
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	Promote a scientific, democratic administrative decision-making process based on the rule of law. Ensure that the administrative decision-making system is scientific with due process, the whole process is transparent, and responsibilities are clearly defined and assigned. Improve the quality of decision-making. Significantly reduce and timely rectify ill-informed decisions, illegal decisions or procrastinated decisions. Substantially promote government credibility and competence.
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	Advocate a new type of international relations centred on win-win cooperation and advance the reforms of global governance institutions to reflect the changes in international pattern. Continue to push for greater representation and voice of developing countries and equal participation of all countries in international agenda setting and decision-making.
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	Fully implement the Regulation on Household Registration and the Law on Resident Identity Cards, and ensure every citizen register household and apply for a resident card accordingly. Establish the National Population Basic Information Database.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Protect the people's rights to information. Improve the government information disclosure system, ensure legal access to government information for citizens, legal persons, and other organizations. Increase government transparency and promote law-based government administration.
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	Protect international public security and oppose terrorism in all forms. Based on international treaties that China has signed or joined, or the principle of equality and reciprocity, conduct counterterrorism cooperation with other countries, regions, and international organizations. Actively support and participate in United Nations peacekeeping operations and control and management of hot-spot issues. Strengthen multilateral and bilateral coordination and participate in international cyberspace governance to crack down on cybercrime and illegal and criminal acts such as using the Internet to spread terrorist information and recruit terrorists.
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	Formulate complete substantive laws and procedural laws to standardize law enforcement and promote and implement non-discriminatory laws and policies.
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Make use of Multilateral Tax Center jointly established by China's State Administration of Taxation and OECD to provide training courses and technical aid on taxation for tax officials of other developing countries. Provide customs inspection equipment and training courses for customs officers of other developing countries to enhance their taxation capabilities.
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	Join the global effort to implement of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and encourage developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments with related timetables and road maps and provide assistance to developing countries in terms of capital, technology, and capacity-building.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	Actively participate in South-South Cooperation by operationalizing the Assistance Fund for South-South Cooperation, and implementing China-UN Fund for Peace and Development. Promote the development of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the New Development Bank, and tap the full potential of the Silk Road Fund to attract international capital for the establishment of open, diversified and win-win platform for financial cooperation.
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	Honour the commitment of exempting the outstanding debt on intergovernmental interest-free loans due by the end of 2015 owed by the relevant least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing countries, which was made by President Xi Jinping at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015. Building on consultation and win-win cooperation, continue to push for sovereign debt restructuring and prevent aggravating the debt burden of developing countries.
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	Improve investment promotion and facilitation policies and service systems to facilitate Chinese enterprises' investment in least developed countries.
17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	Advance the construction of innovation demonstration zones for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda to form duplicable and scalable experience and share China's development concepts and experience with other countries. Strengthen international cooperation on smart manufacture and cooperation with international organizations such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Actively engage in global technology promotion mechanisms.
17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	Conduct technological cooperation with other developing countries on pollution monitor, prevention and control. Promote the transfer and local application of advanced applicable technologies in developing countries within the South-South Cooperation framework.
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	Building on China's advanced and applicable technologies, explore the possibility of setting up the technology bank on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda, which functions as a technology database covering all the goals of the 2030 Agenda. Provide technical support to other developing countries, in particular least developed countries.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	Provide students in other developing countries with education with record of formal schooling via the Academy of South-South Cooperation. Prudently promote triangular cooperation, work with relevant countries and international organizations to conduct capacity-building projects in other developing countries, and offer skill training courses and experience sharing to them.
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	Push for the institutionalization of the G20 Trade Ministers' Meeting and the establishment of the Working Group on Trade and Investment. Promote the negotiations on the remaining issues of the Doha Round of WTO and prioritize the needs and concerns of developing countries. Actively participate in debates and rule-making on emerging economic and trade issues.
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	Push for the operationalization of the global trade growth strategy and the Trade Facilitation Agreement. Support the WTO's Aid for Trade initiative and help least developed countries to integrate into the global industrial and value chains and multilateral trade regime. Call for the continued openness and transparency of regional trade arrangements.
17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	Offer zero-tariff treatment to 97 per cent of the tax item products from least developed countries with diplomatic relations with China. Work toward an Internet-based system for issuing certificates of origin, and further revise and improve rules of origin. Push for the implementation of the WTO preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries and the service preferential exemption.
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	Strengthen macroeconomic policy coordination via the G20 platform to create policy and action synergy and promote strong, sustainable and balanced growth of the world economy.
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	Play a leading role in urging the G20 to place the development issue at a prominent position within the global macropolicy framework and formulate *G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. Support the United Nations' central coordination role in global sustainable development and encourage the participation of other international and regional organizations in relevant processes. Strengthen policy coordination, experience exchange, and best practice sharing on sustainable development.

Sustainable Development Goals	*China's action plans*
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	Respect each country's national conditions, development path and policies. Apply no political conditions to foreign aid.
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	Actively participate in global development cooperation to promote a more equitable and balanced global partnership. With North-South Cooperation as the main channel of global development cooperation. Call for a greater role of South-South Cooperation and triangular cooperation and welcome the participation of international organizations, the private sector, and civil society in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	Make the best use of the fund of RMB180 billion to support domestic public-private-partnership (PPP) financing. Build an effective, normative, and transparent PPP model by promoting institutional reforms, introducing new ideas, innovating guarantee policies, and strengthening social capital's confidence.
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	Continue to work with the United Nations to advance the project on "Statistical Capacity Development in China and Other Developing Countries". Help least developed countries and small island countries to build statistical capacity through international training courses and expert consultations to increase the availability of timely, reliable, and detailed development data.
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	Continue to participate in the work of the Expert Group on SDG Indicators, deeply engage in formulating and improving the indicator framework for global sustainable development. Strengthen cooperation with international organizations to follow and participate in the development of progress measurement methods on sustainable development and support statistical capacity-building in other developing countries.